

The Lexington Intelligencer.

VOL. XXXI

LEXINGTON, LAFAYETTE COUNTY, MISSOURI, SATURDAY, NOVEMBER 15, 1902.

No 43

HARD TIMES IN GERMANY.

Prices Sinking, Wages Dropping, Mills Closing.

HARDSHIP OF TARIFF ON FOODSTUFFS

Effect of Protection upon the Wages of Farm Laborers.

A letter to the St. Louis Republic from a special correspondent in Germany gives some interesting facts in regard to hard times in Germany, aggravated by agrarian legislation during the past few years. The writer says:

Winter is approaching and the poorer classes are trembling for what may be in store for them.

Trade has never been at such a low ebb, and the large towns are filled with thousands of persons out of work, although there is in the country a lack of field laborers; but the reason for this lies in bad wages and still worse treatment.

The government turns a deaf ear to all entreaties and petitions to open the country to imports of foreign cattle, with the consequence that meat is so dear that it has vanished altogether from the tables of many poorer households.

The demand for fowl and game has raised the prices of these, too, and the economical Berlin housewives are finding that they cannot make both ends meet on their usual weekly allowance for housekeeping. The men are at their wits' end to know where to get more money from in such bad times, for trade is in a shocking state.

Only too long has the economical crisis in Germany lasted, and nobody knows when it will end. Now and then signs of improvement were noticeable, but the hopes of employers and workmen have been always dashed to the ground again.

The conclusion of peace in South Africa, which everybody here thought would improve matters has not brought the desired result. German trade has made enormous preparations to gain a first place in the South African market, but it seems that these endeavors have not been crowned with success, at least not as yet.

From all centers of industry come reports describing the state of the labor market as most depressing.

Everywhere there are signs of overproduction. Prices are sinking, wages are dropping and, worst of all, workmen are dismissed.

The great steel works, it is true, will shortly receive large orders from the state for railway material which has to be delivered by next May, but this will not help much toward improving the general situation.

In iron foundries and rolling mills the working hours are being reduced. In spite of this, men have to be discharged. Even the Krupp works at Essen have been obliged to reduce hands.

The unfavorable state of the iron industry has, of course, affected coal mining. There is a continual decrease in the demand for coal, and, in face of this, the miners have to suffer, wages being lowered; and soon many miners will be discharged.

In a very bad state are most branches of the engineering trade. Never before has there been such a lack of work and never has the crisis lasted so long in Germany.

Almost all the larger branches of this trade are working reduced hours, and many hundreds of able workmen are without employment. The textile industry is also in a very poor way. In the calico-weaving mills there are so few orders that many of them will be closed. Cotton spinners will have to decrease the number of their hands. The weaving mills have already done so, and the fancy wool manufactories are doing very poor business.

In the fringe and gullion industry there is such a want of orders that the workmen in some of the towns in Saxony are emigrating to seek work elsewhere. In Thuringia and in Saxon Vogtland thousands of looms

are idle. If orders do not soon come in many more will be forced to emigrate. The printing, dyeing and finishing works are also at a standstill.

On the whole, the situation is most unfortunate, and if it continues for any length of time employers and men will be ruined. Dozens of mills have had to be closed already, and bankruptcies are on the increase.

In a similar depressing condition is the state of the electrical industry, and not much better that of the cement and tile works.

The Tomato's History.

The tomato is a native of South America and more particularly of Peru and the Andean region. The Indian name for it is "tumatli" and Spanish name "tomate." When the Spaniards arrived in the sixteenth century they considered nothing of much importance except silver. But in 1583 they took some tomatoes home with them as a matter of curiosity, little dreaming that there would some day be more silver in them than there was in all the Peruvian mines. There is a general impression that until 60 or 70 years ago the tomato plant was universally regarded as a poisonous weed and that its handsome fruit was called the "love apple" and never cultivated except as something pleasant to look upon. But this story is inconsistent with itself.

The tomato was called the love apple for the reason that it was believed to be an aphrodisiac, or excitant of amorous feelings. But could not even be suspected of such a property unless it had been habitually eaten. The truth is that there is no record of a time when in South America the tomato was not an article of food. There is, indeed, no record of a time when it grew wild. When the Spaniards reached Peru they found nothing but the cultivated tomato, which was cultivated for food. They took a fancy to it and took it to Spain, from which place it found its way in 1596 to England. From that country it spread over the whole of southern Europe and North America. —Ex.

Beaumont Oil Wells.

It is now admitted by the Beaumont Texas oil men that the marvelous oil field is beginning to play out. The Enterprise of that town prints a statement based on its knowledge of the existing condition in which it says: "The water line has increased, and many wells that formerly were not showing any water are now showing from 10 to 75 per cent. There are wells on Spindle Top to-day as dry as dry can be, and many of these wells will never be operated again. In addition to this, there are wells on the hill to-day drawing oil that will be dry to-day or to-morrow, and there are wells on the hill to-day that may be drawing oil for fifty years, but never again in the quantities that at one time characterized them as the largest flowing wells in the world."

County Clerks to Meet.

The annual meeting of the County Clerks Association of Missouri will take place at Springfield next Tuesday and continue three days. An interesting program has been prepared and there will be discussions of the road laws, township organization forms, boards of equalization, and many matters upon which all clerks should be informed. S. B. Thornton of this county is assistant Secretary of this organization.

Two Important Decisions.

The supreme court of Missouri Nov. 12 rendered two important decisions. The constitutional amendment permitting nine jurors to render a verdict in civil cases was declared legally adopted and valid.

The whiskey tax law under which liquor manufactured for sale in this state was taxed ten cents per gallon while liquor manufactured for sale in other states escaped the tax was declared inconsistent with the fourteenth amendment to the federal constitution and with the rule of uniformity in matters of state taxation.

Marriage licenses were issued Wednesday to the following: Chas. Erdman and Miss Hulda Schwarzenbach; C. E. W. Fetters and Miss Selma Schwarzenbach, all of Higginsville; C. H. Cameron, of Slater, and Miss Vista Naomi Gibson, both of Odessa.

PROFESSOR HOWERTH ON SOCIAL IDEALS.

The Many Attempts of the Past to Project a Social Ideal Rationally.

WE CAN PROCEED WITH SAFETY ONLY STEP BY STEP

In Existing Society we Must Therefore Seek the Elements of an Ideal Future.

The third of Professor Ira D. Howert's university extension lectures, recently delivered in Kansas City, was of a more speculative character than the previous ones; and while it is very doubtful whether the world will ever reach the point where competition will no longer be a beneficent factor in the business life of a nation, his dream of that millennial day is worth reading. He said in part:

"The solution of the social question should be by evolution, and not by revolution. Society, like the individual, may proceed with safety only step by step. In order that these steps may be in the right direction, it is necessary that a practical and realizable social ideal be constructed. A scientifically constructed social ideal is a light to modern society. It is the pole star by which the mariner on the sea of modern social thought may steer his vessel.

"There have been many attempts in the past to project a social ideal. Plato, St. Augustine, Dante, Campanella, Bacon, More, Bellamy and many others have attempted to forecast what society is to become. Some of these attempts have been partly successful. Plato and More especially anticipated some of the results of social development. But in their day knowledge of society was not advanced, consequently their ideals were spun from their imagination rather than built from the latent possibilities of society. Today we are looking to the scientific study of society to protect an ideal which will fall in the line of possible future progress. No one is able to foretell in detail what society or any social institution is to become, but from what is already known of the course of social development in the past, we may safely predict the line which future social progress will follow.

"The future society exists potentially in the present. We must therefore seek to discover in existing society the elements that are to mould the ideal. While it is unsafe and unscientific to draw an imaginary picture of future society, I think that what we already know of social evolution enables us to see that there are a few elements now revealing themselves in social life which are the fundamental requirements of an ideal humanity, and which I may call the formative elements of the social ideal. These are a high degree of social intelligence, perfected social organization for the accomplishment of social tasks, and the truly co-operative spirit.

"By social intelligence I mean that consensus of individual intelligence which forms a public opinion, a public conscience, a public will, and is manifested in law, institutions and administration." Social intelligence must be carefully distinguished from the sum of individual intelligences. The various members of society may be highly intelligent, but unless their intelligence is applied to social affairs there is no social intelligence. The mind of society is yet in an undeveloped state. To this fact is due the commonly observed superiority of individual enterprise, as compared with social activity, in the matter of economy, and yet the fact that we have any social intelligence at all is a promise of its continued development until the social mind is as highly developed as that of the most intelligent individual. Ideally society should imagine itself as individual, and becoming fully conscious of these inter-ests it should pursue them with the same indomitable will with which the individual pursues its interests. Not only this, it must be guided, as he is guided, by the social intellect, armed with all the knowledge that all individuals combined, with so

great labor, zeal and talent, have placed in its possession, constitute the social intelligence.

"But social intelligence implies social organization. Intelligence always manifests itself in economy.

The advancing intelligence of society must, therefore, manifest itself on the industrial plan in the constantly increasing effort to eliminate waste. To every thoughtful person who looks at modern industry from the social standpoint it must be obvious that to whatever degree of perfection individual enterprise has been brought, there is an immense loss of wealth and energy and human life accompanying the production of our national wealth. Society must conscientiously aim at getting rid of this loss. This involves the organization of labor and industry.

"This organization may be brought about by one man, benevolent despotism; by a few leaders of industry, capitalism; by the government, state socialism; or, finally, by the people themselves, democracy or socialism. Against all these methods of social organization, except the last, serious objections may be offered. They all involve the placing of too much power in the hands of individuals who, however benevolently they may be disposed, may not remain so under great temptation. As to organization by the people, it is obvious that at present they lack the intelligence to act concertedly toward this end. Nevertheless, ideally all affairs of the people must be conducted by themselves, for it is only by concerted action that the highest degree of economy may be reached, and the discipline obtained which is requisite to the highest individual and social development. What is done for the people without their initiative, is paternalism; but what the people do for themselves, consciously using some of their number as agents, is true democracy. If, as Lincoln said, 'Government should be of the people, by the people and for the people,' and if as the leaders of modern art declare, 'art should be of the people, by the people and for the people,' how can we escape the conclusion that production should be of the people, by the people and for the people.

"Social intelligence and the social organization of society's routine industry, imply the co-operative spirit. Without voluntary co-operation there can never be an ideal social condition. Competition, therefore, in the narrow and popular sense, can have no place in an ideal community. As a rivalry for social benefits it is doomed. In its higher form, namely, as emulation, or rivalry in social service, it must always continue, and it is desirable that it should do so. We need to learn, however, that the so-called law of competition is not, as many suppose, irrevocable as the law of gravitation. Indeed, it is not a law at all, but rather a method which nature employs to secure action which alone is necessary to social evolution.

"Nature," says Goethe, "knows no pause in progress and development, and attaches her curse on all inaction." If, therefore, the action of men can be secured without the narrower form of competition, the social end is attained. Observe that I do not say that even in the ideal social society competition or struggle will be abolished. I only maintain that the form of competition which results in strife, can no longer exist. 'The model state,' says Amiel, 'ought to resemble a great musical society, in which everyone submits to be organized, subordinated and disciplined for the sake of art and for the sake of producing a masterpiece. Nobody is coerced, nobody is made use of for selfish purposes, nobody plays a hypocritical or selfish part. All bring their

talent to the common stock and contribute gladly and knowingly to the common weal. Even self love itself is obligated to help on the general action, under penalty of rebuff should it make itself apparent.'

"How long will it be before this ideal will be realized? That is a question in which we are not primarily interested. The practical question is in regard to the possibility of advocating and supporting every measure, and reform which tends to realize it falls upon us. And I maintain without fear of successful contradiction that past social development promises the perfection of the elements now in existence, namely, social intelligence, social organization and the co-operative spirit, which are to mold the future humanity. We are thus not only permitted but compelled to look forward to the realization of a society in which nothing inconsistent with these elements may be found—a society in which the atrocities of individual and national strife will no longer be permitted, because inconsistent with social intelligence; when swords will be beaten into plowshares and spears into pruning hooks, and when steel clad ships will carry only the life giving products of industry, and not the death dealing implements of war; a society in which kings and emperors will no longer exist, because no one will assume superiority over his fellows; a society in which barriers between nations and races will have been cleared away; when the patriot is no longer he who loves his country, but he who loves his kind; a society in which there will be no poor except the poor in spirit, and no rich except the rich in wisdom and in love; a society in which there will be no idle, because all will have an opportunity to work and will realize the truth that the joy of living is in doing; a society in which there will be no overwork, because the equitable distribution of the work of society among all its members will lighten the labor of each; a new heaven and a new earth in which man, untrammelled by want and evil conditions, will mount to the utmost possibilities of his being."

Whitcaps at Odessa.

James Ainsworth, now of Kansas City, was visited by whitcaps Sunday night at the home of Stephen Barker, a former neighbor, five miles east of Odessa. He had deserted his wife, and on Sunday appeared at the Green-Ton Baptist church where he seized his eight-year-old daughter, put her into his buggy, and tried to make his escape. He was overtaken and forced to surrender the little girl to her mother. That night several dozen half masked men visited him, tied him to a tree, and thrashed him soundly. He promised to make no further efforts to get possession of his children. It is later reported that he will sue for divorce and possession of his children.

Thank God for Orphans.

We have thousands of things to thank God for. But did you ever thank Him for the privilege of caring for orphan children?

It is a privilege. Every Orphanage is His special care. He is the God of the fatherless. He blesses those who bless His little ones.

Let Jew and Gentile, Protestant and Catholic alike, use Thanksgiving day for the blessed privilege of helping the little ones of the great King.

At the Thronwell Orphanage Station, S. C., there are two hundred of these orphans, the little brothers and sisters of all the great company of loving hearts. Their parentage represents every denomination of the Church, orphans of Masons and Odd Fellows, Knights of Honor and Pythians, are in the rank of the little ones; they come from every Southern State and some Northern ones. No agent is in the field begging for their support; the Church sets apart no special day for collections. Whosoever will may help and in any suitable way.

Send provisions simply to "Thronwell Orphanage," Clinton, S. C.

Send gifts of money to Rev. Dr. Jacobs, Clinton, S. C.

If you do not help this Orphanage, remember there are others.

IT LOOKS LIKE W. J. STONE

Enough Instructed Votes to Carry the Caucus.

A CANVASS GIVES HIM 81 TO 27.

Election on the First Ballot Seems Very Likely.

According to the statements of close friends of former Governor William J. Stone, seventy representatives and senators have been instructed by primaries and conventions to vote for him for United States senator.

If these figures are accurate, Stone will undoubtedly receive the caucus nomination of the democrats. The democrats have elected at least eighty-two members of the house, and of these fifty-five are instructed for Stone. Of the twenty-six senators, fifteen are said to be instructed for him, thus giving him a majority in a caucus of either body.

In the house twenty-seven democrats are uninstructed and in the senate eleven have not been commanded by party authority to vote for him. Supposing that those who have not been instructed refused to support him in caucus, the vote would be 70 to 38.

However, there are many representatives and senators who have not been instructed to vote for Stone who have pledged themselves to do so. It is said that nearly all of the democratic members from St. Louis have obligated themselves to do so. That would give Stone eleven more supporters in caucus and make the vote 81 to 27.

Congratulates Missouri Democracy. Governor Dockery, commenting upon the result of the last Tuesday's election, today made the following statement:

"I congratulate the Democracy of Missouri upon the signal and overwhelming triumph of last Tuesday. It was Waterloo, Sedan and Pultowa all in one for the Republicans. The Democracy carried the state, according to the careful estimate of Secretary Cook, by a probable plurality in excess of forty thousand—the largest plurality, save one, recorded for the Democracy since 1880. Both houses of the legislature are Democratic, and the majority on joint ballot will range between thirty and forty. Fifteen of the sixteen Congressmen-elect are Democrats. The school fund amendment has undoubtedly received the approval of the people by an emphatic majority. The most gratifying results have been achieved, although Missouri had the most dismal, dreary election day since the election day of 1860. The honor of the state has been fully vindicated. The Democratic management of our fiscal affairs has been cordially indorsed. The campaign of calumny and hypocrisy has been fittingly rebuffed. The attempt to drag our magnificent educational system into partisan politics has ignobly failed. This great victory imposes upon the representatives of the Democracy continued responsibilities. If the Democracy continues to give the people will continue to indorse its record against all venomous and libelous assaults. Missouri is a state of wonderful resources. It is a high honor to be entrusted with the management of such a glorious commonwealth. We must still go forward in the maintenance of broad, liberal and progressive policies."

W. H. Chiles, representing the property holders who are opposed to the proposed street paving, and H. C. Wallace, representing the city of Lexington, went to Marshall Friday morning to argue an application for an injunction before Judge Davis. They will be joined at Marshall by an attorney from Kansas City City representing W. W. Atkins, the contractor. The application for injunction is directed against both the city and the contractor.

The Petite Springs summer resort was sold, Wednesday to a Scottish lord for \$100,000. Many improvements are contemplated and an auditorium suitable for winter use will be built.